

# **Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice**

A faint, light blue background image of a balance scale is visible behind the text. The scale is positioned on the right side of the slide, with its beam extending towards the left. The pans are hanging from the beam, and the entire image is rendered in a semi-transparent style.

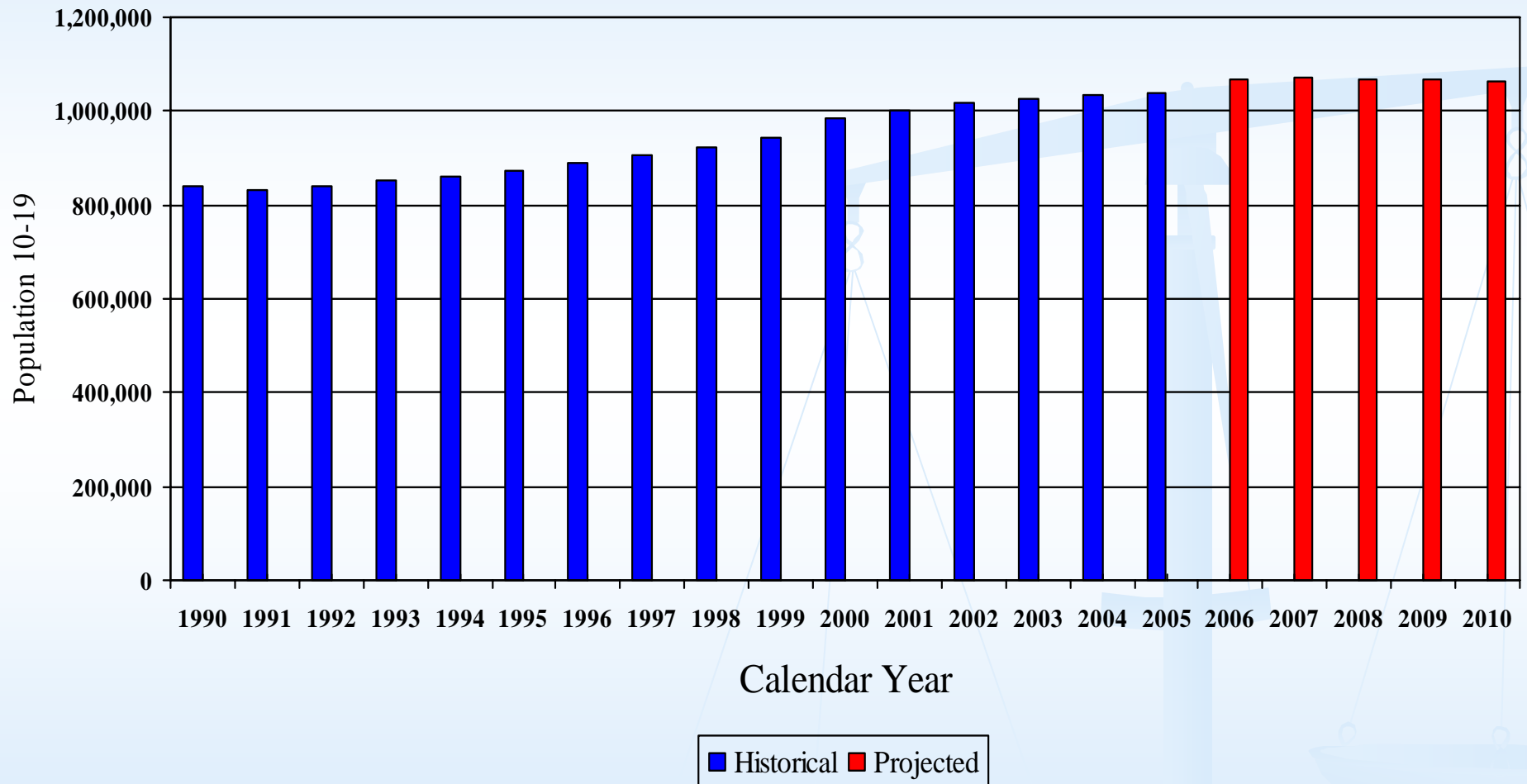
**Judicial Liaison Meeting**

**May 2, 2008**

# Overview

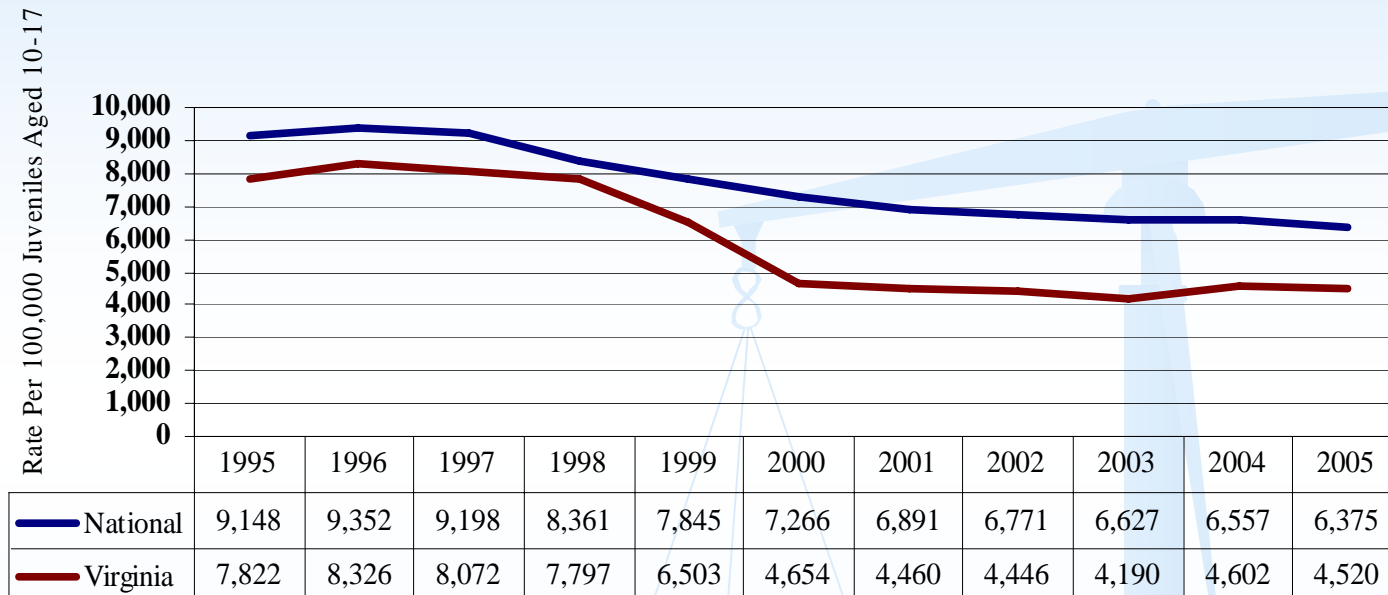
- **Virginia's Juvenile Population**
- **National vs. Virginia Arrest Rate**
- **Juvenile Intakes, New Probation Cases, and Detention Responsible Juvenile Population Trends**
- **JCC Responsible Juvenile Population Trends**
- **Recidivism Rates**

## Virginia's Population: Age 10-19 Years Historical and Projected



# National v. Virginia Trends

## Total Juvenile Arrest Rate



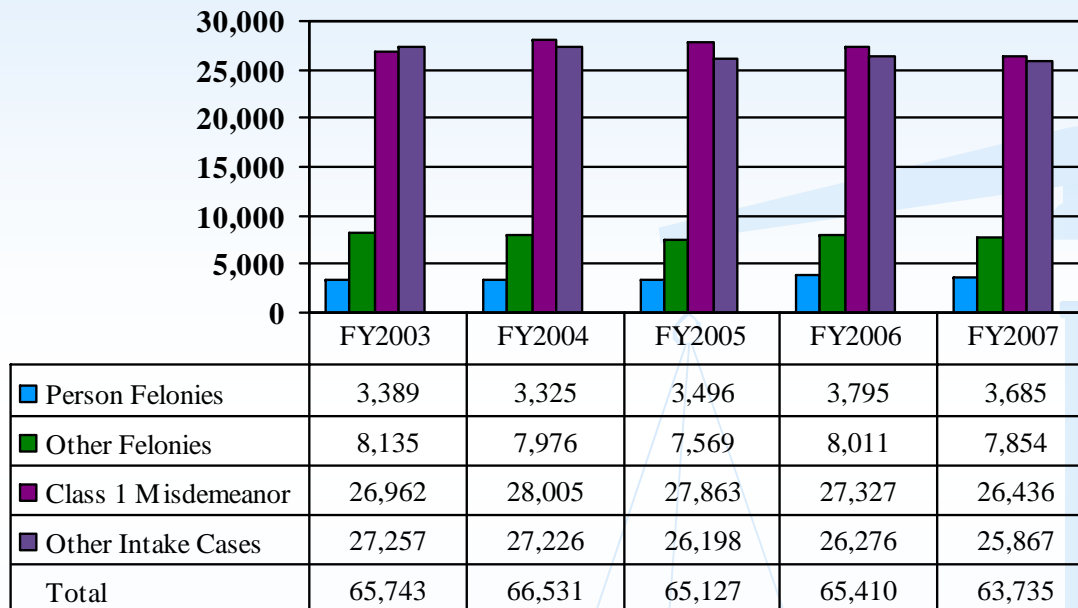
- Between 1995 and 2005, the total arrest rate of juveniles in Virginia, while following the same general trend, is **lower** than that of the national rate.
- The juvenile arrest rate for all offenses in Virginia and nationally reached its highest level in 1996
- Total juvenile arrest rates in Virginia remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2005, except for the decrease of 4.2% in 2001.
- From 1998 to **2000**, while both the Virginia and national rates declined Virginia's rate declined at a much more rapid pace (-40.3% and -13.1%, respectively).
  - Much of this decline appears to be resultant of a decline in the Property Crime Index arrest rate.

# ***Juvenile Intakes, New Probation Cases, and Detention Responsible Trends***

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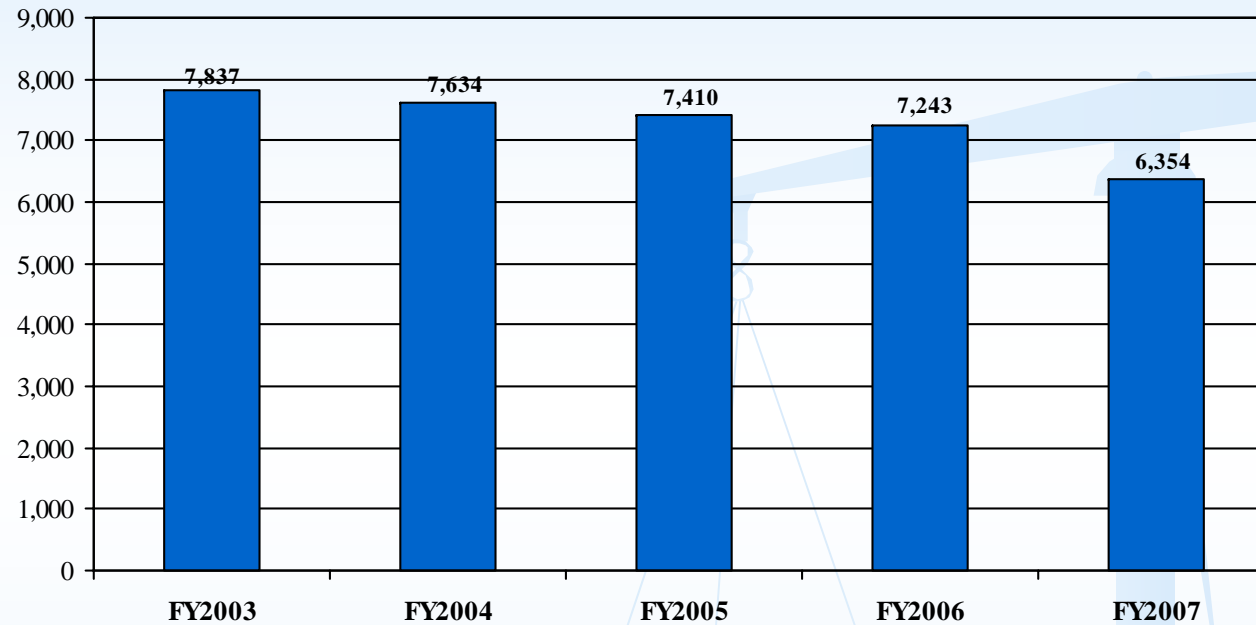
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## Juvenile Intake Cases FY2003 – FY2007



- There has been a 3.1% decrease in total intake cases between FY2003 and FY2007.
- Between FY2006 and FY2007:
  - Person felonies decreased in 2007 by 2.9%, and other felonies decreased by 2.0%.
  - Felony and class 1 misdemeanor intake cases decreased by 3.0%.
  - Felony intake cases decreased by 2.3%.
  - Class 1 misdemeanor intake cases decreased by 3.3%.
- The percent of juveniles with risk assessments remained relatively stable from FY2003 to FY2007. In FY2007, more than half (52%) of juvenile intake cases were assigned a moderate risk.
- There has been a 1.3% decrease in detention eligible intake cases from FY2003 to FY2007.

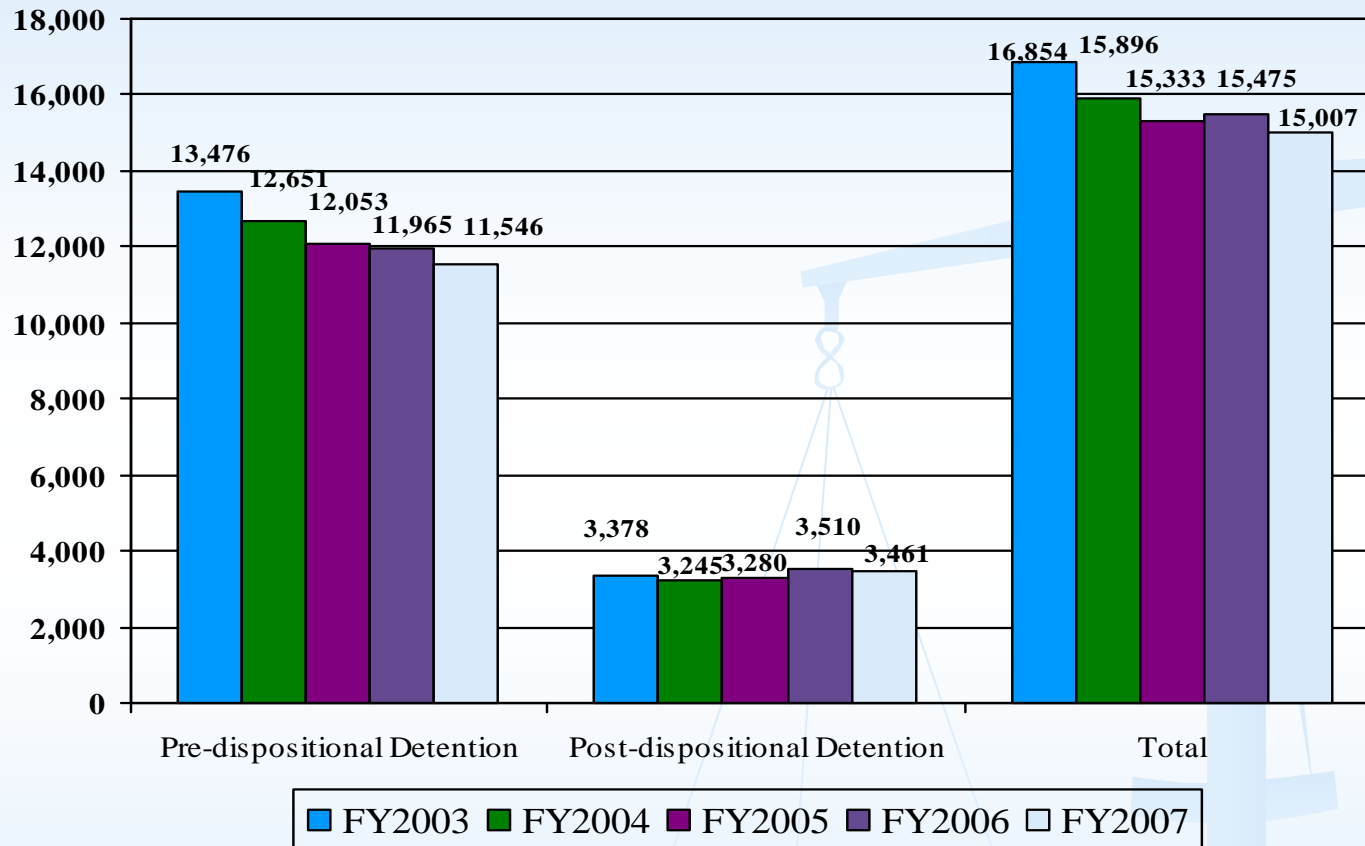
## New Probation Cases FY2003 – FY2007



- The number of new probation cases has been declining each year since FY 2003.
  - Overall, there has been a 19% decline in the years presented
  - Most recently, between FY 2006 and FY 2007, there has been a 12% decrease

# Juvenile Detention Home Placements\*

## FY2003 – FY2007

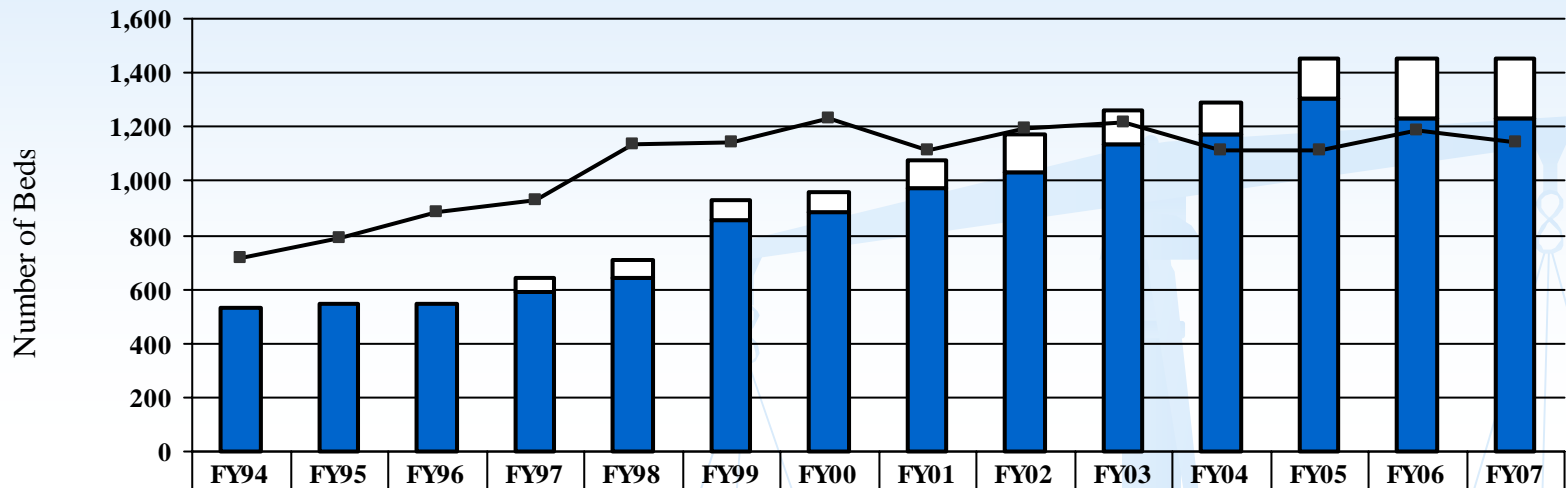


- Since FY2003, there has been a 11.0% decrease in total juvenile detention home placements, a 14.3% decrease in pre-dispositional detention home placements, and a 2.5% increase in post-dispositional detention home placements.
- Post-dispositional detention home placements include post-d and post-d with programs.

\* Juveniles with multiple pre-d and post-d placements are counted at the first placement. For example, if a juvenile is placed in pre-d twice, only one placement is included in the count.



# Detention Home Capacity and ADP FY1994 – FY2007



	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Post-dispositional Capacity				47	63	76	76	104	137	123	122	149	228	228
Pre-dispositional Capacity	532	549	549	593	645	856	883	974	1,033	1,135	1,170	1,303	1,228	1,228
Total	532	549	549	640	708	932	959	1078	1170	1258	1292	1452	1456	1456
ADP (June)	715	789	888	926	1,139	1,146	1,228	1,111	1,193	1,215	1,110	1,110	1,190	1,142

## Capacity Expansion between FY2002 and FY2006

FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Highlands 20 to 30	Blue Ridge *40	Shenandoah Valley 32 to 55	Virginia Beach* 90	Highlands 31 to 35
Piedmont*20	Chesterfield 33 to 90		Newport News 40 to 110	
W.W.Moore 30 to 60	Prince William 40 to 72			
Roanoke 48 to 81				

\* denotes a new facility

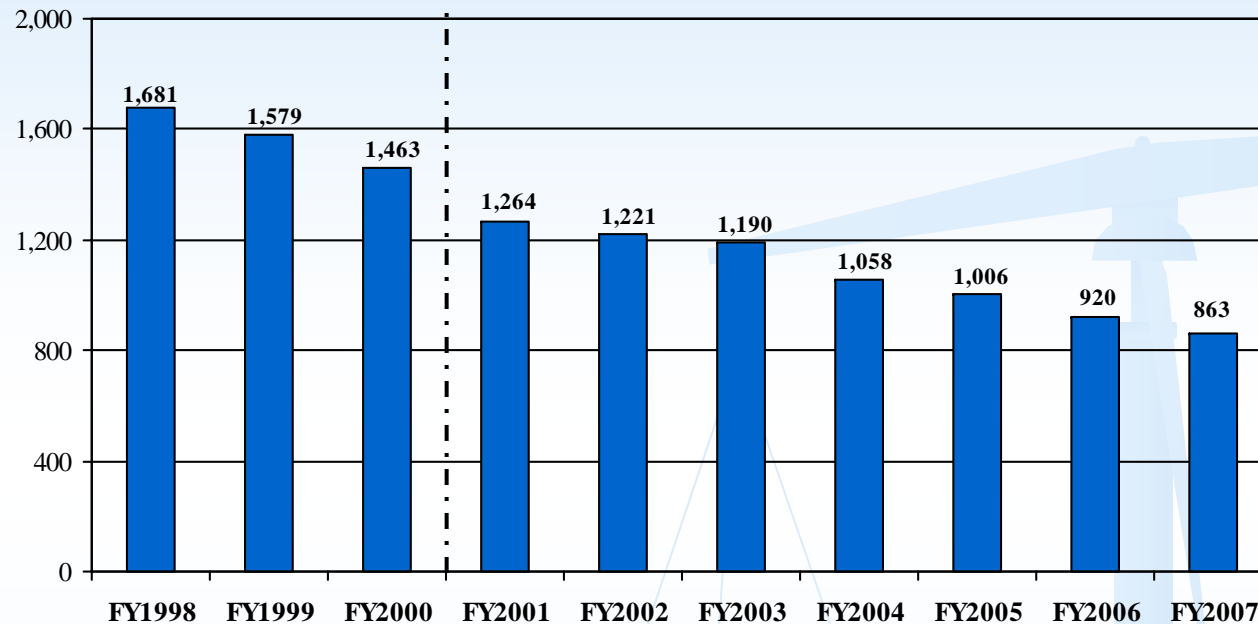


# ***JCC Responsible Population Trends***

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# State Responsible Juvenile Offender Commitments \*

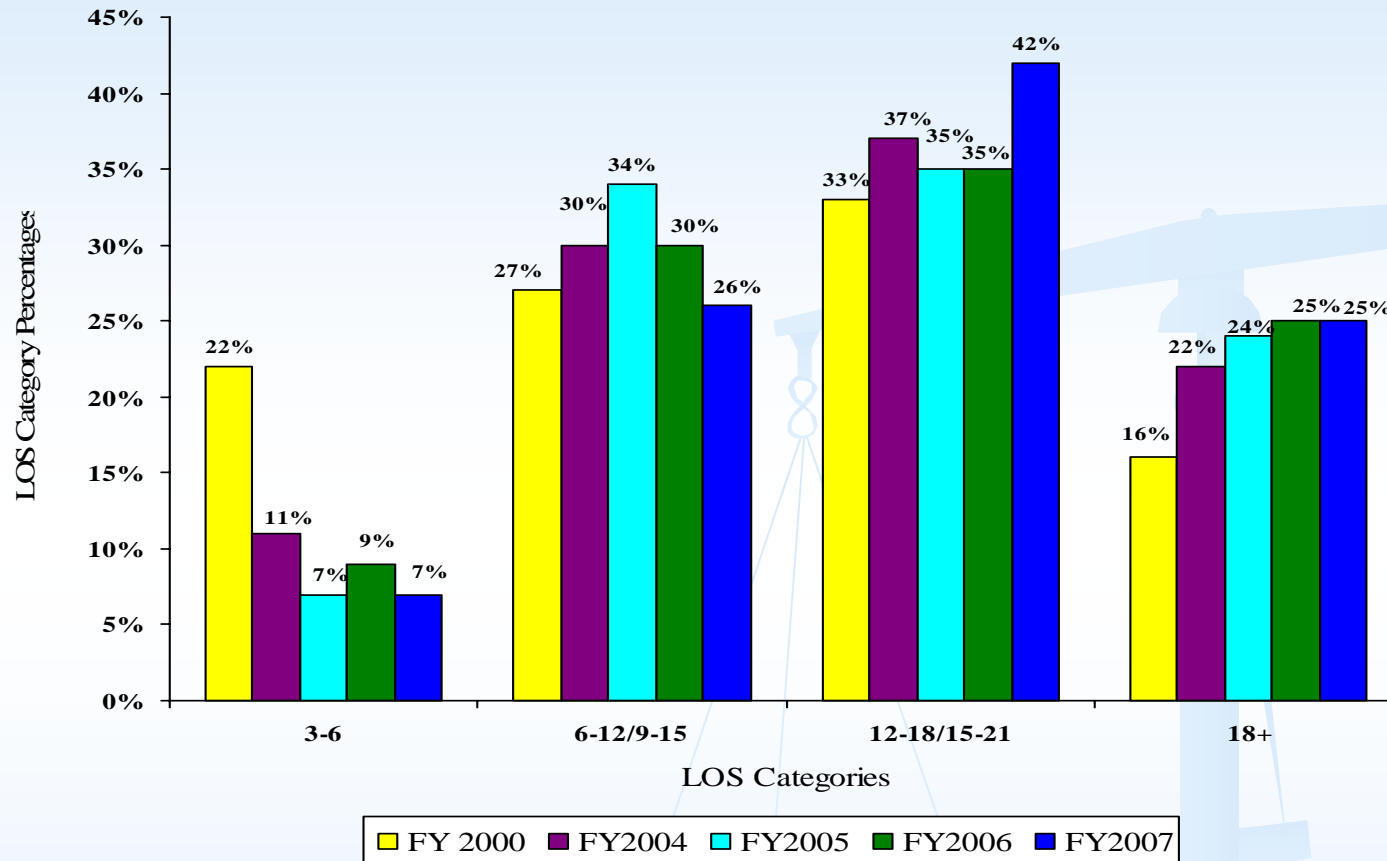
## FY1998 – FY2007



- Commitments peaked in FY1995 at 1,835.
- Commitments have continued to decline since FY1998. Commitments have decreased by about 49.0% since FY1998.
- In July 2000, the misdemeanor eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* class 1 misdemeanors to *four* class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).
- A *commitment* is a court action placing a juvenile in the custody of DJJ for placement in a JCC or a private secure facility. An *admission* occurs when a juvenile physically arrives at a facility and is officially entered into the facility's rolls.

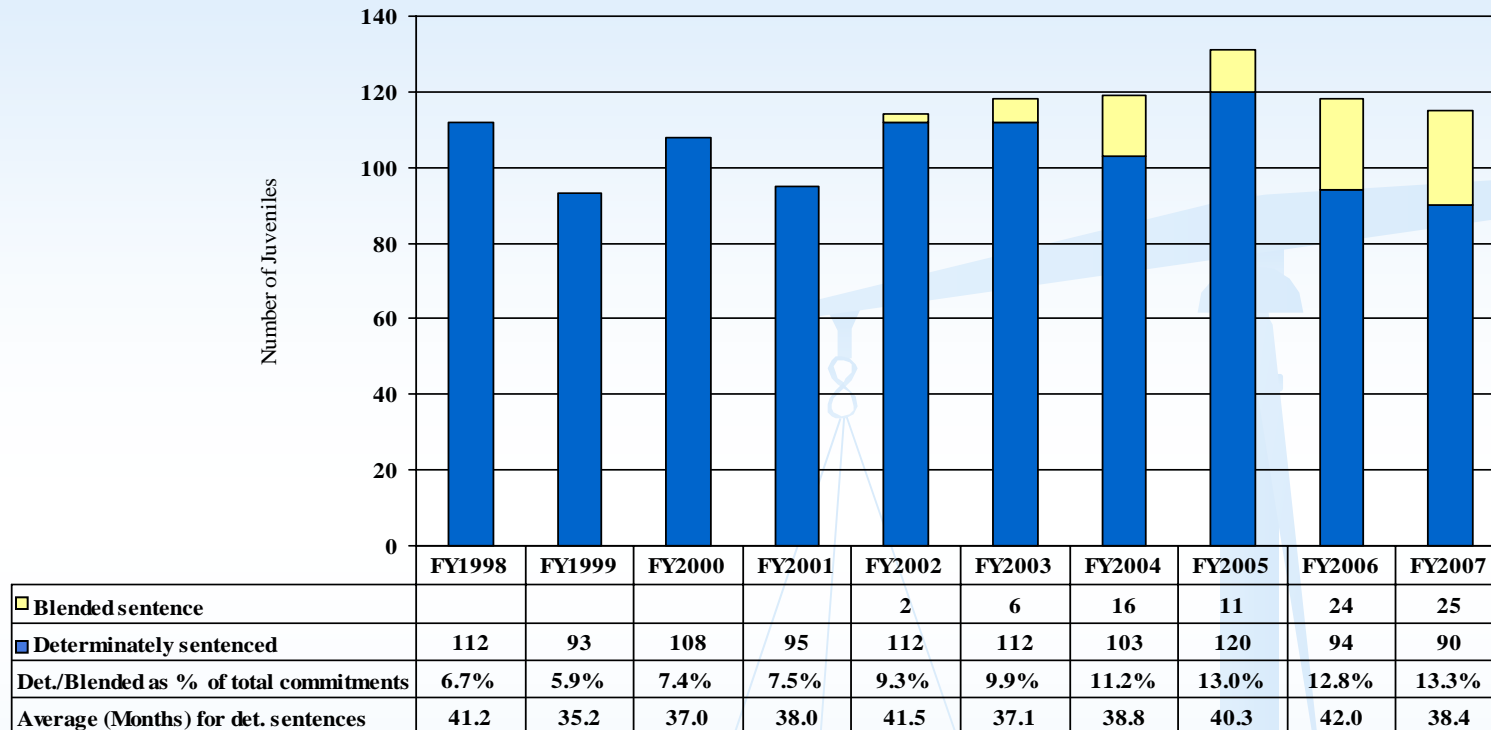
\* Appealed cases are included.

# Indeterminate Sentences by LOS Guidelines FY2000 – FY2007



- In July 2000, the misdemeanor eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* class 1 misdemeanors to *four* class misdemeanors (guilty adjudications).
- The percentage of juveniles with a 3-6 month LOS has decreased from FY2000 to FY2007; while those with an 18+ month LOS increased during that same time period.

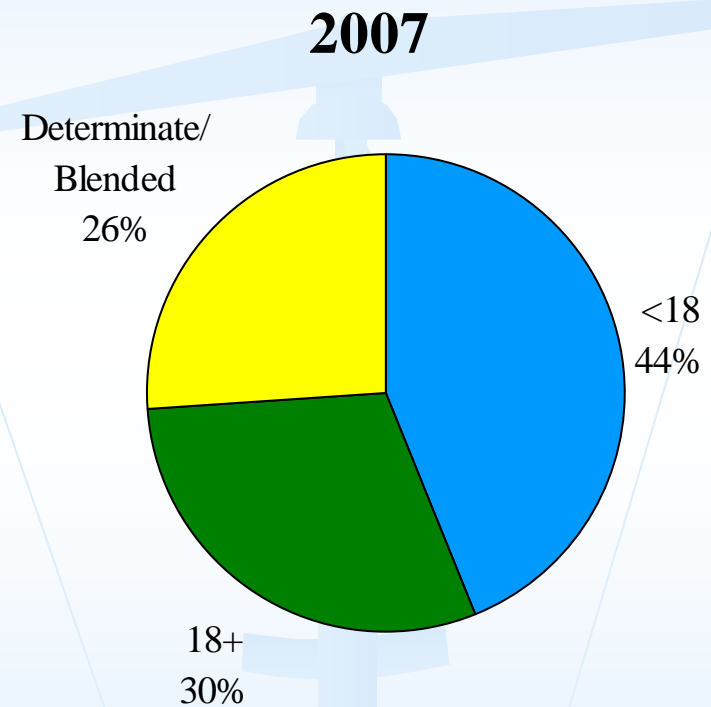
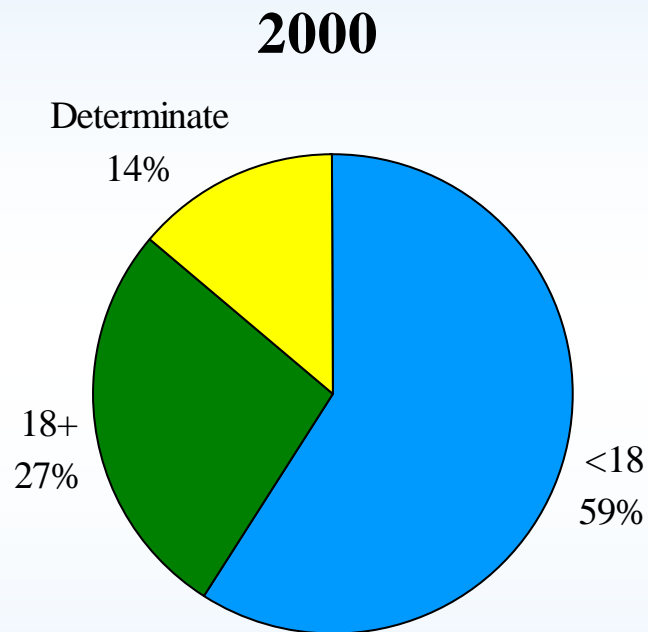
# Wards Determinately Committed to DJJ FY1998 – FY2007\*



\* Appealed cases are included.

- Pursuant to §16.1-285.1 of the Code of Virginia, serious offenders can be determinately committed to the Department from either J & DR or Circuit Court. These wards have a fixed sentence, and are not impacted by the Department's length of stay policy.
- Pursuant to §16.1-272 (A)(1)(i) of the Code of Virginia, the circuit court may impose an adult sentence, but allow a portion of that sentence to be served in a juvenile correctional center (Blended Sentence)
- Since FY2003, determinate/blended sentences have remained between 10% and 13%.
- 36 months has remained the most frequent sentence since 1999.

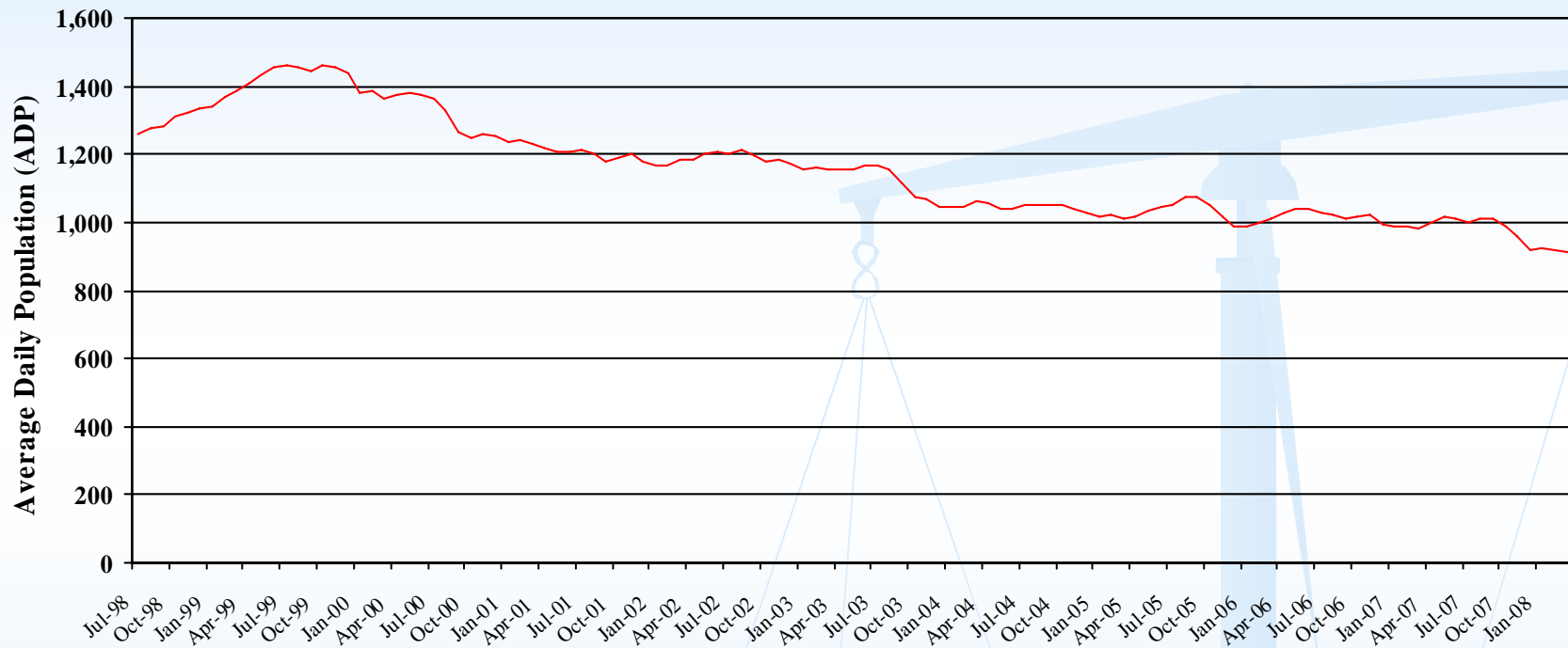
# Juvenile Correctional Center Populations on July 1<sup>st</sup>



- Juveniles with a longer LOS (either 18+ months or determinate/blended) have increased from 41% in FY2000 to 56% in FY2007.
- Pursuant to §16.1-285 of the Code of Virginia, no juvenile committed indeterminately will be held/detained longer than 36 months or go beyond the juvenile's 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.

# State Responsible Juvenile Population FY1999 – FY 2008\*

In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* Class 1 misdemeanors to *four* Class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications) without a felony.



\*FY 2008 data reflects a partial fiscal year – July through March

- The average daily population (ADP) for state responsible juvenile offenders peaked in October 1999, with an ADP of 1,462.
- The monthly ADP has declined steadily since October 1999. The ADP fell below 1,200 in FY2002 and has remained there. During FY2006, the ADP fell below 1,000 for the first time.
- The ADP for FY2007 was 1,006 juveniles; the June ADP in 2007 was 1,013.

# The Current Population Profile of JCCs

- The population on April 1, 2008:
  - 200 (22%) juveniles with a determinate commitment
  - 213 (23%) juveniles with a sentence of 36 months or more
  - 282 (31%) juveniles with a circuit court commitment
    - 61 juveniles with a blended sentence
  - 354 (39%) juveniles were 18 years or older
- Bottom line:
  - Including juveniles with an indeterminate LOS category of 18 months or more, there are 563 juveniles who will be held by DJJ for greater than 18 months (62% of the total population).
  - Current population has 75 juveniles with at least three years remaining on their sentence (determinate/blended).



## **In recent years the character of juveniles committed to DJJ has changed.**

- Determinate and blended commitments, as a percent of total commitments, have increased since FY2000.
- Determinate sentences appear to have stabilized at longer sentences (about 40 months on average ).
- Longer indeterminate lengths of stay have increased dramatically since 1996.
- ADP has declined steadily since October 1999.
  - Longer lengths of stay appear to be offset by declining admissions. These factors contribute to the drop in ADP.
  - During FY2006, the ADP fell below 1,000 for the first time.
  - The ADP for FY2007 was 1,006 juveniles.

# ***Recidivism***

A faint, light blue background image of a balance scale. The scale is tilted, with the right pan being higher than the left pan. The word "Recidivism" is superimposed over the left pan area.

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# How many of our juveniles recidivate?

## Reconviction Rates, FY 2001-2006

Time to Reoffense	JCC Releases						Probation Placements					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
3 months	11.0%	11.2%	9.9%	12.3%	10.1%	9.2%	9.3%	10.1%	9.5%	10.1%	9.5%	9.2%
6 months	24.6%	22.9%	22.8%	24.7%	21.5%	18.1%	16.1%	16.5%	15.9%	16.6%	16.3%	15.9%
12 months	41.0%	43.6%	40.5%	41.7%	36.7%	33.5%	26.0%	26.5%	25.8%	25.9%	26.6%	25.4%
24 months	60.4%	61.5%	59.1%	60.9%	55.3%	n/a	39.3%	40.1%	38.4%	38.1%	38.4%	n/a
36 months	68.9%	70.1%	67.2%	68.9%	n/a	n/a	47.7%	48.2%	46.3%	45.6%	n/a	n/a

- The 2006 Rates are estimated because there are still arrests pending adjudication.
- The 12-month reconviction rate for JCC Releases decreased 8.2% from FY 2004 to FY 2006.
  - (new offenses consist of approx. 2/3 felonies, 1/3 misdemeanors)
- For Probation Placements, the 12-month reconviction rate has remained relatively stable for the past six fiscal years.
- Reconviction rates for Probation Placement have been consistently lower than those for JCC releases.

# What do our recidivists look like?

## FY2006 Releases

### 12-Month Reconviction Rates

Demographics	JCC Releases			Probation Placements		
	Total	Reconvictions		Total	Reconvictions	
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	796	262	32.9%	5426	1552	28.6%
Female	77	10	13.0%	1811	287	15.8%
<b>Race</b>						
Black	553	186	33.6%	3312	1019	30.8%
White	270	74	27.4%	3178	663	20.9%
Hispanic	32	9	28.1%	511	107	20.9%
Other	18	3	16.7%	236	50	21.2%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	0	0	0.0%	57	13	22.8%
12	0	0	0.0%	197	45	22.8%
13	5	3	60.0%	567	150	26.5%
14	26	12	46.2%	1014	274	27.0%
15	73	24	32.9%	1542	412	26.7%
16	147	41	27.9%	1853	476	25.7%
17	266	101	38.0%	1788	421	23.5%
18 or older	356	91	25.6%	219	48	21.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>7237</b>	<b>1839</b>	<b>25.4%</b>

- Sex
  - Males had higher reconviction rates for both JCC releases and probation placements
- Race
  - Black juveniles had the highest reconviction rates for both JCC releases and probation placements
- Age
  - Some age groups comprise a small percentage of releases. Therefore, the reconviction of only a few can strongly influence the rates.

# How does recidivism fit into DJJ's strategic plan?

- **Goal # 1: Reducing recidivism of youth involved with DJJ to strengthen community safety.**
  - **Outcome Measures:**
    - Recidivism rate for juveniles released from a JCC.
    - Recidivism rate for juveniles placed on probation supervision.
- **Goal # 2: Improve successful community functioning of youth involved with DJJ.**
- **Goal # 3: Divert from DJJ those youth who are more appropriately served by other partners.**
  - **Outcome Measures**
    - Reduce re-offense rates for juveniles diverted from DJJ.
- **Goal # 4: Build effective partnerships to improve outcomes for youth and communities.**
- **Goal # 5: Attract, develop, and retain a highly proficient work force.**